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By an Act of a last of several Asserbly, all Camman School Teach OF STUDY

FOR THE

ADED SCHOOLS OF ILLINOIS

Drill elled dif-

Department of Public Instruction.

Springfield, Illinois, Sept. 1, 1880.

md pell.

After the discussion, a committee was appointed to prepare source of Study, and the State Superintendent was requested to have it printed, when prepared, and to send a

edge of niheathe county superintendents, to the teacher and board of school directors of each ungraded school in the state.

number of othe have prepared the following outline of study, and in compliance with the request of the Association, it is issued the following outline of study is earnestly commended to county superintendents, with

is leaded teachers, in the belief that it will contribute to the usefulness and efficiency of the ungraded schools in the state.

JAMES P. SLADE,

Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Studies for First Reader Pupils.

on - Words in print and script from charts, word-eards, blackboards and

ru G-Spell all words of the reading lessons.

sla,—On slates ruled into three spaces by a scratcher. Use long pencils.

Pas from chart and blackboard: When the First Reader is used, children a part of each reading lesson upon the slate, to be criticised by the me recitation.

's—Read and write numbers to 100. Addition and subtraction by 1's, 2's, 25. Add columns of units, no result to exceed 25. Practical, original uld be given with each exercise by teacher and pupil.

land tend

Studies for Second Reader Pupils.

wher Second Reader:

and -Oral and written of all words used in the reading lessons.

Addition and subtraction tables to 12's, and by 3's, 4's, etc., to 9's, as tion ding numbers in columns. Subtracting numbers in which each figure the

of the ininuend is always greater than the corresponding figure of the subtrahend, Multiplication and division tables to 5's. Combinations in addition, subtraction, multiplication and division. Reading and writing numbers to 10,000. Analysis of simple problems. Roman numbers to 100.

Writing—From copies on the blackboard. Copy a part of each reading lesson, making a proper use of capitals and punctuation marks. Pupils should be taught how to hold the pencil, the proper-position, and the formation of small letters. Use slates properly ruled into spaces.

Studies for Third Reader Pupils.

READING-Third Reader.

Spelling—Spelling Book. Oral, written and phonic spelling of all words used, giving selected words in the reader as a special exercise. Definitions. Abbreviations.

Numbers—Mental Arithmetic to fractions, using text-book. Rapid combinations, using the tables of 12's. Reading and writing numbers of two periods. Add and subtract numbers. Multiply and divide numbers of two periods, multiplier or

avordupois weight, of dry, liquid and long measures, and of time. Written Arithmetic through fundamental principles, using a text-book during last six months.

GEOGRAPHY—Pupils in this grade should be taught from the globe and outline maps. They should be taught at first to draw maps of the school grounds, town, county and state. They should learn to describe the natural divisions of land and water, and name and locate the grand divisions and the political divisions of North America. Use a primary geography during the last six months of the grade.

WRITING—Write with pen and ink in copy book. Use books in which the proper ation of the small letters (singly and combined in words) can be taught. Give pecual attention to the position of the pupils and manner of holding the pen.

Studies for Fourth Reader Pupils.

READING-Fourth Reader.

SPELLING—First half of speller, from reader and other text-books. Use the writing speller. Definitions, each pupil having a dictionary. Spell words by sounds. Abbreviations and punctuation.

Writing—Copy Books, special instructions should be given on proper formation of capitals, slant and shading of letters.

GEOGRAPHY—Geography to Europe, with map-drawing.

GRAMMAR—Oral Grammar first year. Text-book second year? In the oral work, first name all object words, distinguishing those that begin with a capital; then action words; form simple sentences combining these. Quality words combine with object words, etc. Let each part of speech be taken up in this way, until pupils can point out the parts of a sentence and tell the name and relation of each word. Analyze simple sentences from reader.

NUMBERS—Written Arithmetic; common and decimal fractions and compound numbers. Mental Arithmetic; each subject preceding the same work in written arithmetic.

Studies for Fifth Reader Pupils.

READING—Fifth Reader, United States History, and from newspapers and magazines.

Speller completed. Oral, written and phonic spelling of any words used in the various text-books. Test words. Definitions, with constant use of dictionary.

WRITING-Copy Books.

Geography—Common School Geography completed. Map-drawing.

Grammar and Language Lessons—Text-book in grammar. Analysis and parsing from reader. Written exercises on historical and other subjects, a knowledge of which has been developed by conversation. Practical exercises in the use of the various punctuation marks. Letter writing.

HISTORY OF THE UNITE STAT -FO ON. Brief out in settlements. Revolution. Edministrations. Great Rebellion.

Declamations, Dialogues, compositions and written abstracts.

Note.—Inasmuch as the above outline does not include vocaling, the two optional studies named in the school law, nor the natural sciences, a statement explaining why the committee attempt what is ordinarily taught in our country schools, may not be out of

Since not more than one teacher in five in the state has given a having qualified to teach these branches (those hing second-grant not being required to pass an examination in any hem), and since believe that the time spent in teaching these brax or is by those any special attention to them, can be employed and the branches which they are prepared to teach, it has been branches in this outline, which is intensity to of what, under the present law, should be taught in terms state.

While these are the chief considerations which affective decision, they do not wish to be understood as believing no attempts should be made in country schools to teach the tional branches. On the other hand, they believe that the may, in a systematic and progressive course of oral-lessons, or all of them (of course, not in all at the same time), with benefit to their pupils, and that, too, without neglecting to marked out in this outline. In fact, the committee are teachers should labor to qualify themselves to do some work they do not deem it wise to urge teachers to attempt to they are prepared to do so with a fair degree of success. The must know definitely just what points they will teather and in what way.

GENERAL DIRECTIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

FIRST READER GRADE

READING-It is very important that children should take the fu their school work correctly. They should be taught, in familiar corr observe objects and tell their names. By easy questions, lead them to simple ideas about things which they can see and handle. Bring of school room for them to examine and talk about. Use pictures. Seek freedom and familiarity between yourself and young children. Print up board the names of the most familiar objects, which do not contain mo or four letters, and teach the child to recognize the word and pronou as pointed out. After pupils have learned to pronounce a few words the letters composing them, write and print them upon the blackboar children how to write them upon their slates. Keep a list of words the blackboard, and add new words as fast as they are learned. comprehension or expression of thought indicated in printed or writt The pronunciation of words, is not reading, but should precede reading atory exercise; therefore, test the ability of the children to pronounce a reading lesson, and to comprehend their meaning, before they atter Indistinctness of utterance, hesitancy, and clipping of words or sor

By an Act of e last Oscient Asertly, all Comren School Teachers the only which Power hiestions upon the age.

Language Lessons—Are thus introduce a at a time when it is very important at children should be taught to answer all questions in complete sentences. In all of spond vercises with children develop the power to express thought properly. Contextiting all mistakes in the use of language. In every written exercise, whether upon a lee blackboard or slate, require the use of the necessary punctuation marks. Always examine with care all the written exercises required, to see how well they are prepared, and to correct all errors. Whatever else you do, or fail to do, be sure you do not neglect the "little ones," who need direction and encouragement at every step.

SPELLING—After children have become familiar with a few words, teach them to pell, always requiring them to pronounce the word distinctly. Dictate words, fearned in their reading lessons, to be written upon their slates.

NUMBERS—While children are learning the names of objects, develop a knowedge of numbers by letting them count one, two, three, etc., as they pick up the
objects, always giving the name of the object. Write the figures representing the
umber of objects on the blackboard. Use beans, spools, stones, picture-cards,
les. Fitters, toys, etc. Use objects that will interest the child. Construct simple
with objects in addition and subtraction by 1's, 2's and 3's, and from such
is lead the pupil to construct for themselves addition and subtraction tables.

Writing—Prepare the slates by ruling one side of them permanently, by scratching, as copy books are ruled, with four equi-distant lines and three spaces, or with two lines to indicate the height of the small letters, and a line above and one below to indicate the length of loop letters. Great care should be taken at first to teach the children how to form the letters. Always write the word or words to be written on the blackboard, using lines, so the children may observe how each letter is formed. Guide the hand in the first efforts. Teach them to draw straight lines; vertical and slanting, equal spaces distant, and one, two or three spaces high on the ruled slate; keeping in mind the fact that this exercise will aid in teaching space and slant in writing. Require pupils to bring to the reading class each day, as assigned, part of the lesson neatly written on the slate.

SECOND READER GRADE.

READING—Test the ability of the pupils to pronounce every word in the lesson, and require them to give, before reading, the substance of the lesson in their own language, or let them substitute other words for certain selected words in the sentences. Seek constantly to obtain distinct articulation and natural tones. Teach them to read as they would talk. Don't let pupils of this grade point to the words when reading. Train the eye and the voice. Give variety by using picture books and children's papers for reading exercises at least once a week.

Language Lessons—Besides the questions asked and answered in every recitation, occasionally write sentences with prominent words omitted, to be supplied by the pupils. Give a list of familiar objects with which sentences are to be constructed.

th Bring cut sorties, pictures, etc., and request children to describe them. Require correct ideas as well as correct construction of sentences. Let children select the object words (nouns) in the reading lessons, define and explain them.

Spell words from the reader, and words used in other exercises. Spell monosyllables by sound. Require the phonic system of spelling sufficiently to obtain correct and distinct enunciation. Let a part of the spelling be written. Drill on difficult words found in the lessons, and those pronounced alike but spelled differently. Spell with every exercise.

NUMBERS—Combine written work with the mental in this grade. Give practical examples embracing the number work of this grade. Require children to construct examples, using the prices of familiar objects, as sugar, candy, slates, thread, he etc., thereby teaching children habits of inquiry and observation. Give exercis obtain rapid work. Vary the number work so as to awaken an interest in every exercise.

Writing—Continue slate work, giving the pupils instruction at the same time it is given to those who write in copy books. Before leaving the Second Reader, let children write with a lead pencil on paper, teaching them how to hold the pencil. Close attention should be given to the formation of letters, slanting, spacing, capitals, etc. Make frequent use of the blackboard in illustrations.

THIRD READER GRADE.

READING—Follow directions given in preceding grade. Require each pupil to obtain a dictionary and find the definitions of common words. Make this a class exercise at their seats at first, to teach pupils how to use a dictionary; teach the marks that indicate the sounds of letters and the accent, so they can determine the pronunciation of words. Cultivate tones and expressions with great care. Let the class memorize short selections containing gems of thought, to repeat singly or in concert as a drill exercise. Do not let pupils attempt to read selections beyond their comprehension. Let children bring story books from home and read aloud in the class.

Language Lessons—Teach the use of the interrogation point, comma, period, and capital letters. Never permit written exercises to be prepared carelessly, or without a proper use of capitals and punctuation marks. Teach pupils to separate simple sentences into the complete subject and predicates; and to find the subject word and predicate verb (include the auxiliaries) by a series of questions developing the thought of the sentences. Let the teacher use a language lesson book as a guide in the exercises given.

Spelling- Guard carefully the pronunciation of words in oral spelling, securing distinctness and purity of tone. Require pupils to construct sentences, using the word spelled. Combine definitions with the spelling exercise. Let half of the spelling be written work. In the written work require neatness and good penmanship.

Grography - The work in geography should be largely conversational. If books are used in this grade, have the pupils occasionally read portions of the text; also have them read selections from any books to be had containing descriptions of the

34

NUMBERS—Require all work which pupils place upon their slates or blackboard to be arranged neatly and systematically, and when concrete numbers are used the denomination or name should be written. Give special attention to the principles and analysis, giving the reasons in operations.

WRITING—Use copy books with pen and ink. Great care should be taken to teach the children how to hold the pen properly, and to write lightly. Teach the elements of small letters and capitals. Study and follow the instructions given in copy books.

FOURTH READER GRADE,

READING—In every reading exercise seek to develop thought and an intelligent comprehension of the selection. Learn something of the prominent authors. Give vocal exercises at least once a week, to develop compass of voice, pitch, etc. Teach the system of voice training found in the first part of the readers.

SPELLING—Drill in spelling. Require written exercises every day. Give review exercises once a week on words previously studied, spelling orally; combine with other grades in this exercise. Study the derivation and construction of words, giving the root, prefixes and suffixes, the meaning of each part, and of the whole word. Teach a few prominent rules of spelling. Assign a part of each spelling lesson for definitions. Each pupil should have a small dictionary.

ARITHMETIC—Arrange so that each subject in mental arithmetic shall precede the same in written arithmetic. In taking up any subject develop principles first, teach pupils to construct their own rules, and give the reasons for each step in an operation. Have pupils furnish original examples for each rule and principle. Require system and neatness in the arrangement of all the work put upon the blackboard or slate, so that each step of the process will be indicated. Orderly, methodical habits are valuable in any business. Give miscellaneous examples covering principles learned, to be performed rapidly on blackboard and slate. In rapid work pupils should learn to perform mentally as much of the example as possible.

Grammar—Written statements of arithmetical operations, descriptions of events in the history or of the geography of a country will furnish many written exercises, which should be carefully examined and criticised as to construction of sentences, use of capitals and punctuation marks. Let some of the written exercises be criticised in the class by pupils. Require letter writing and easy composition. Diagram Sentences. Diagrams present to the eye the essential parts of a sentence and the relation of the words to each other.

GEOGRAPHY—Use maps when learning the location of cities, rivers, countries, etc. If there are no maps in school, draw them on the blackboard or wall, or let the teacher purchase a set for her own use. Let much of the descriptive part of geography be read and discussed. Teach pupils how to make mountains, coast line, rivers, etc., and then require them to draw maps on paper and blackboards.

grade. Use the United States History as a reading book part of the time, as pupils talk about the subject read. Let pupils make selections from the reader be read from the platform. Cultivate self-possession, and an easy and natural ner in reading. Continue voice training. Study the thought; require definitions are pupils in every exercise, review constantly difficult words. In the study distory combine the geography of the country.

Require the written exercises of this grade to be prepared for preservation and exhibition at the end of the term. Bind them. Explain principles in arithmetic, give fall analysis, and give frequent exercises for rapid work and results. Teach the haisness forms of notes, receipts, etc. Teach pupils to write with a free have on paper; drawind practice will make pupils easy writers.

In grammer, and the selections from the readers, for the purpose of critical analyzing the thing had the author. Require compositions on assigned subject especially historical and scientific, directing the pupils to books from which information can be obtained.

In geography, teach map drawing of all the grand divisions, using lines of tude and longitude; study the physical features of countries, and compare the same latitude; when modifications of productions and climate occur, reasons for the changes. Make constant use of outline maps. Study the winds, ocean currents, etc. Induce pupils of this grade to read useful book, in selecting them. Cultivate habits of thought in children of every grade.

Declaration—Every week let a few pupils from each grade be permitted to memorize and repeat from the platform short selections of either prose of poetry, care being taken to lead them to choose what is within their comprehension and worth remembering.

Music—When the teacher can sing, or when the pupils can sing, let the whole school sing note exercises and songs, which may be found in any good singing book prepared for school use. Make music an entertaining exercise.

Written Examinations—All pupils able to write should have an occasional examination upon what they have studied, to test their knowledge and impress what they have learned, and these written exercises of the lower, as well as those of the higher grades should be preserved for exhibition at the end of the term.

These "General Directions and Suggestions" are printed in the belief that teachers will find them helpful; and the committee respectfully ask that all, whether they follow the suggestions or not, will endeavor to teach the subject matter indicated in each grade, especially in the First, Second and Third Reader grades, before promoting pupils to higher Readers.

The committee suggest that all teachers receiving a copy of this circular fasten it in their school register for preservation and reference.

JAMES P. SLADE, ALBERT G. LANE, MARY L. CARPENTER,

Committee.

Common School Teachers' throughout this State en prepared. By an Act of e last General Assembly, all Common School Teachers throughout this State are required to keep correct Daily Registers of their respective ords, which Register shall exhibit the name, age, and daily attendance of each pupil, also, the day of the week, month and year of their attendance. Under the The Formula below, and the explanations witch follow, illustrates how it is to be kept. A suppositious two pupils is given in the formula for the first school month (five weeks), and the first week of the second month of the coming fall term. Under the present of month is the same as the Calendar month, hence, each month contains four whole weeks and a part of each fifth week. This Register is arranged to strong with such month—all entries in the Register should be made with ink written in a plain legible hand, free from scratches and blots—care should be observed everifing the correct number for the right days of the month in the spaces over the regular days of the week, and also in writing the name of the month over the day. tained in that month. In the Formula, September begins on Monday the first week, and ends on Tuesday the fifth week of the term. October begins on Wednes. following the monthly Summary for September, and ends on Friday the tenth week of torm. The 1st three days of the fifth week and the first two days of the next following week in the Register, are left blank to accommodate the Monthly Summary, to occurs at the close of the school month—under the present law, the reconstruction of the school month should be kept by itself, separate and distinct from every other the Monthly Summaries are given in the Register, so that each month the Register shall correspond with the monthly Schedule for that month, which Schedule teacher must make out and deliver to one of the Directors, at the close of the school month.

In keeping the record of attendance write the names of the Pupils on each heavy line in the Register. The spaces above each light blue line are intended for

morning, and those below such line for the afternoon record.

FORMULA:

Register of the Attendance of Pupils in a Common School kept by William Johnson, in District No. 4, Township No. 38, Range 14, East of the 8d P. M. in Sangamon County, State of Illinois, during the term commencing September 1, 1879, NAMES OF PUPILS. SCHOOL MONTH COMMENCING SEPTEMBER 1, 1879. OCTOBER. 1 2 3 4 5 8 9 10 11 12 15 16 17 18 19 22 23 24 25 26 29 30 Residing in District No. 4, Township No. 38, Range 14, in Sangamon County. JOHN T. HOLCOMB. 16 SARAH SMITH. 14 20

In the above Formula, the enrollment of each pupil is indicated by the letter (E) being placed opposite the name, and in the column headed by the day and date of their enrollment, or entrance into the school—under the Law, the attendance of pupils is to be signified by a blank, () and their absence by a mark, (/).

Pupil No. 1. - John T. Holcomb, in the Formula, is recorded as having entered the school in the morning of the first day of the term, and as being present 19 whole days; absent four half days, and one whole day—but, since the Law disregards half day absences, John's attendance is put in the Summary as having been present 21 days out of the 22 days—the total number taught during the month. He commenced the month of October by being absent the whole of the first day of the month, which is a bad beginning.

Papil No. 2.—Sarah Smith is enrolled as having entered the school in the afternoon of the third day of the term, and the Register shows that she has been present everyday thereafter-her record is clean-not a mark is found against her-she has been present 20 days during the month.

We have already intimated that the Law requires that Teachers shall, in addition to the keeping of this Register, make out correct Monthly Schedules of the rames and ages of all scholars attending their schools, giving the males and females separately; the grand total number of days attendance; and, the average daily attendance during the month.

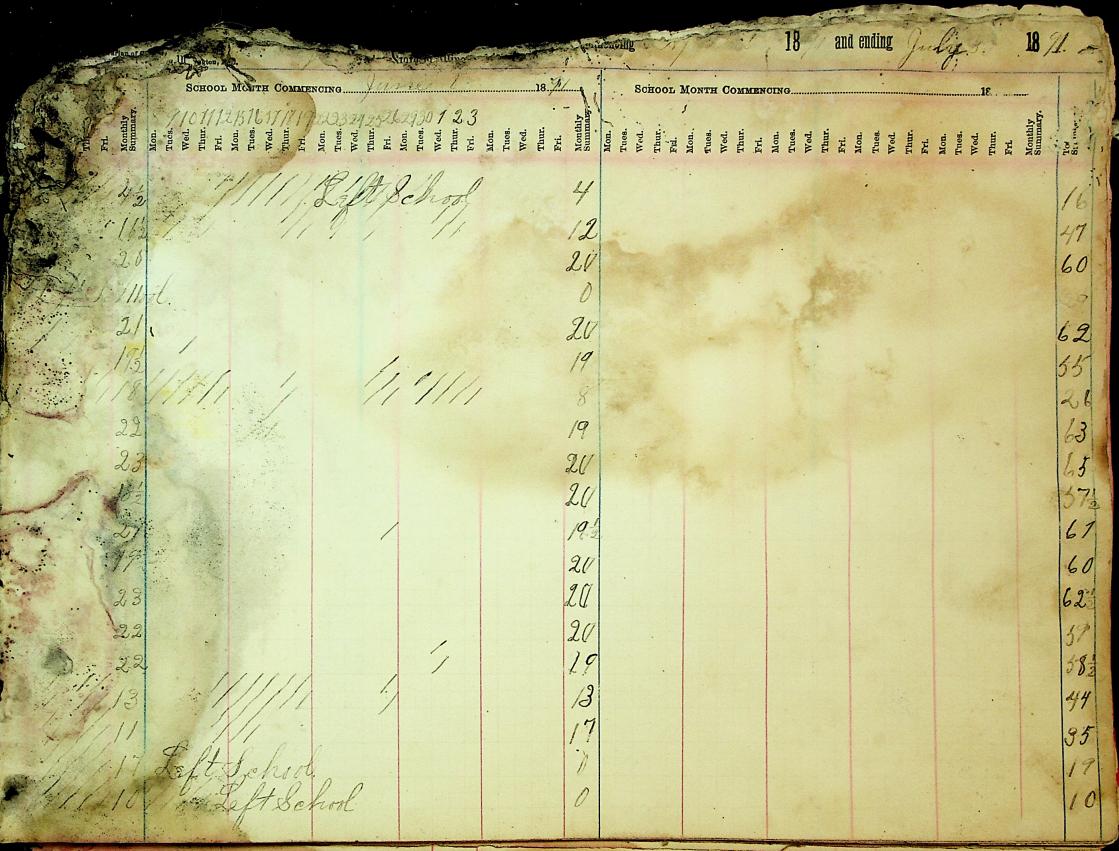
These are much more simple than those used under the Old Law. They are bound in the Register for the convenience of Teachers, and being perforated, they can, when filled up, be easily removed from the book at the close of each month and filed with the Directors as required by Law. Sec. 53 of the New Law requires the Director to whom the Teacher the Schedule, to give the Teacher a receipt for the same, which receipt is attached to the Schedule, and, being perforated, is easily detached whenever needed.

This Register is evenient in Size and Form, and designed to last a school of Seventy-five Pupils THREE TERMS of for Calendar Months each.

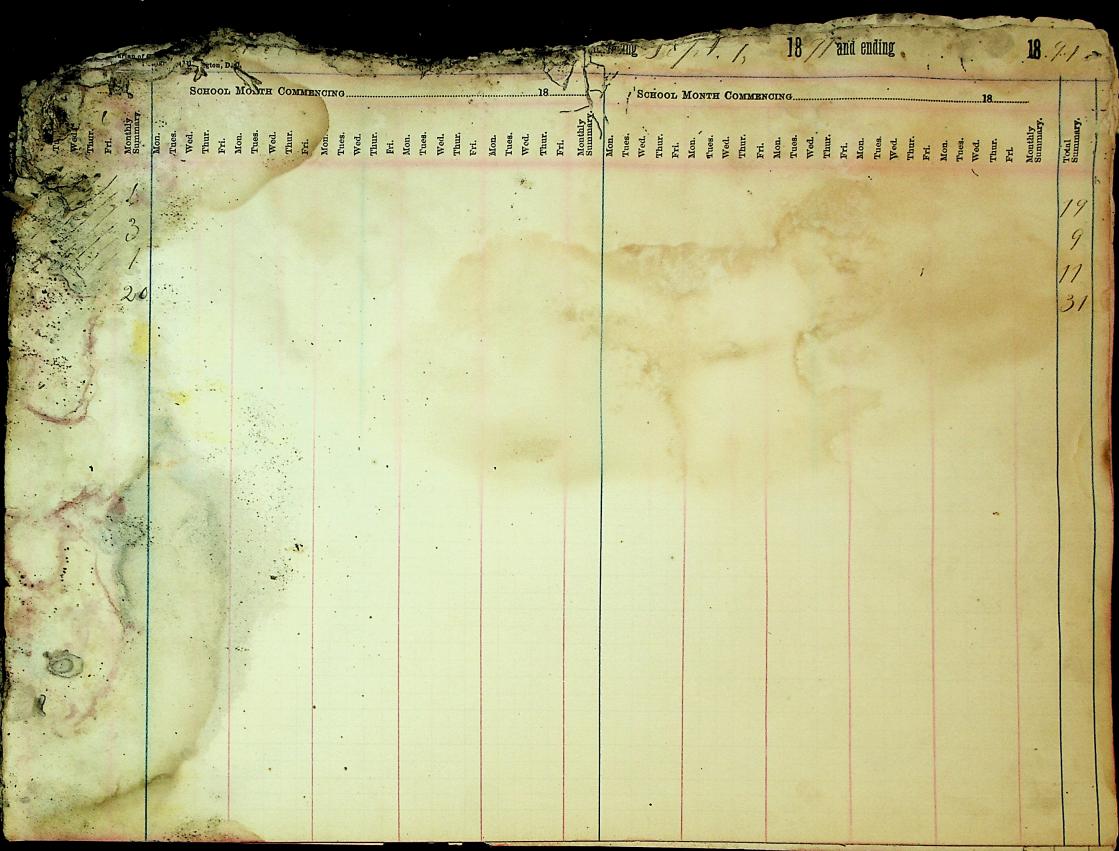
THE AUTHOR.

NAMES OF PUPILS. esiding in District No. 3 Township No 3 6 Range 110 Ornest Warthen. 14 2. Herbert Bulver. 14 3. Jacob Hartong. 14 4 Asa Culver. 13 5 George Shangler 14 6 Sacia Spangler 15 1 Henry Spangler 11 8 blyde Spangler 11 9 Lynnie Spangler 1 10 I homas Sampeon ? 11 Parl Spangler 6 12 Ray Spangler 6 13 Oddie Spangler 9 14 Frank Culver 16 15 Johnny Hartong 11 Alice Culver 12 1 Gertie bulver 12 8 Mande Spangler 12 9 Clara Spangler 9

Register of the Attendance of Pupils in a Common School kept in SCHOOL MONTH COMMENDING CALL Residing in District No. esidinwaship No. 2 6 Range / 0 Mand Spangler 13 2. Alice Oulver. 12. 3. Wellie Gardner 11. Gertrude Carlow 12 3. Alma Culver 10. b. Inndie Shandert Henry Spingler 2 . Thomas Sampeon, Guy Enloer 10. Lester Mangin 8 1. Lennie Spangler 7 12. Mortimer lenber 9 3. Oddie Spangler 10 1. Eddie Mangin. 6 15. Cay Spangler 6 16. Johnny Oactors 7 Orva Hartong 3 Maggie Leopart 6 Roy Thewton



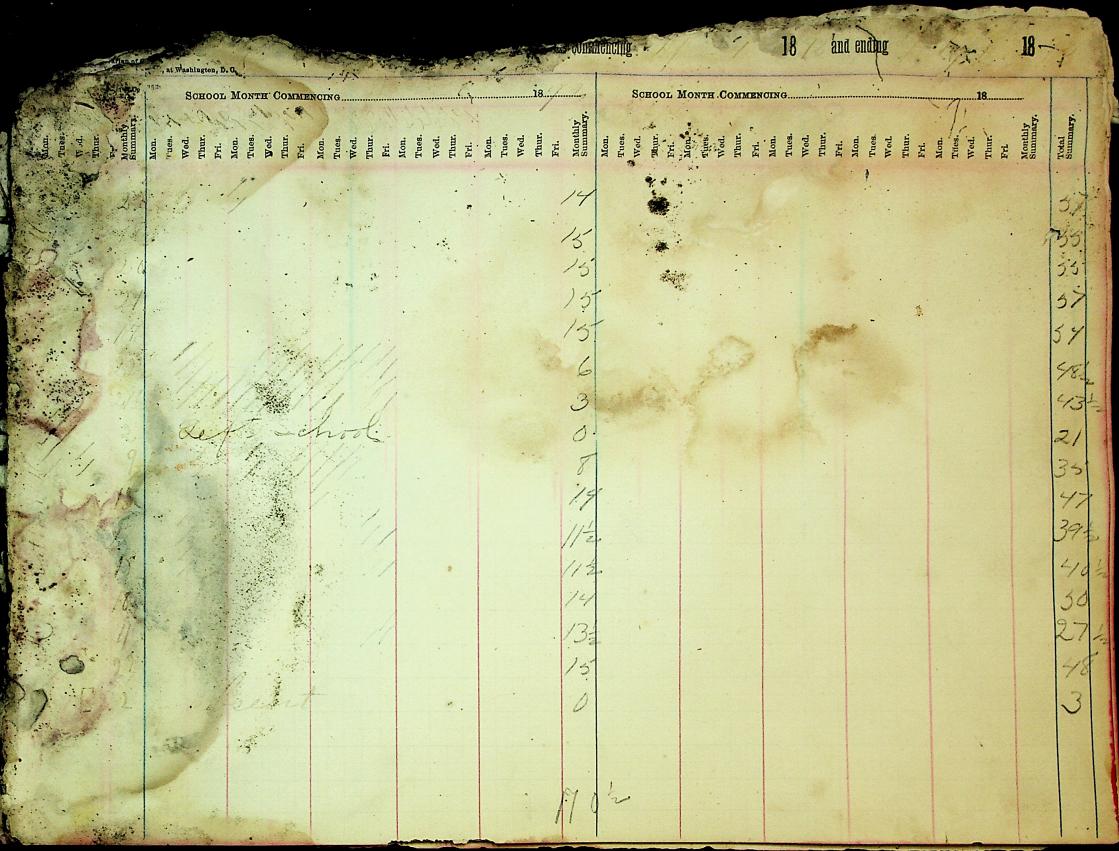
Register of the Attendance of Pupils in a Common School kept to SCHOOL MONTH COMMENCING FASTERING 7 1891 SCHOOL MONTE COMMENCING NAMES OF PUPILS: Residing in District No. 75/1/24/518 192021: 7 8 9 10 11 14 15 16 17 18 21 32 232 1 25 28 29 30 1 2 5 6 Township No. 3 Range 10 Mand Spangler 14 2 Alice Culver 13 3 Nelle Gardner 11 4 Gertrude Gulver 12 5 Alma Culver 11 6 Frudie Spangler 7 7 Gran Hartong 6 8 Maggie Leoppart 6 7 Thomas Campson 10 10 Lester Mangun 8 9 0. 11 Leonard Spanger 8 12 Odward Spangler 10 13 John Hartong 8 4 Mortimer Gulver 9 15 Odward Mangun 7 16 Ray Spangler 7 17 Day Criber Roy Newton

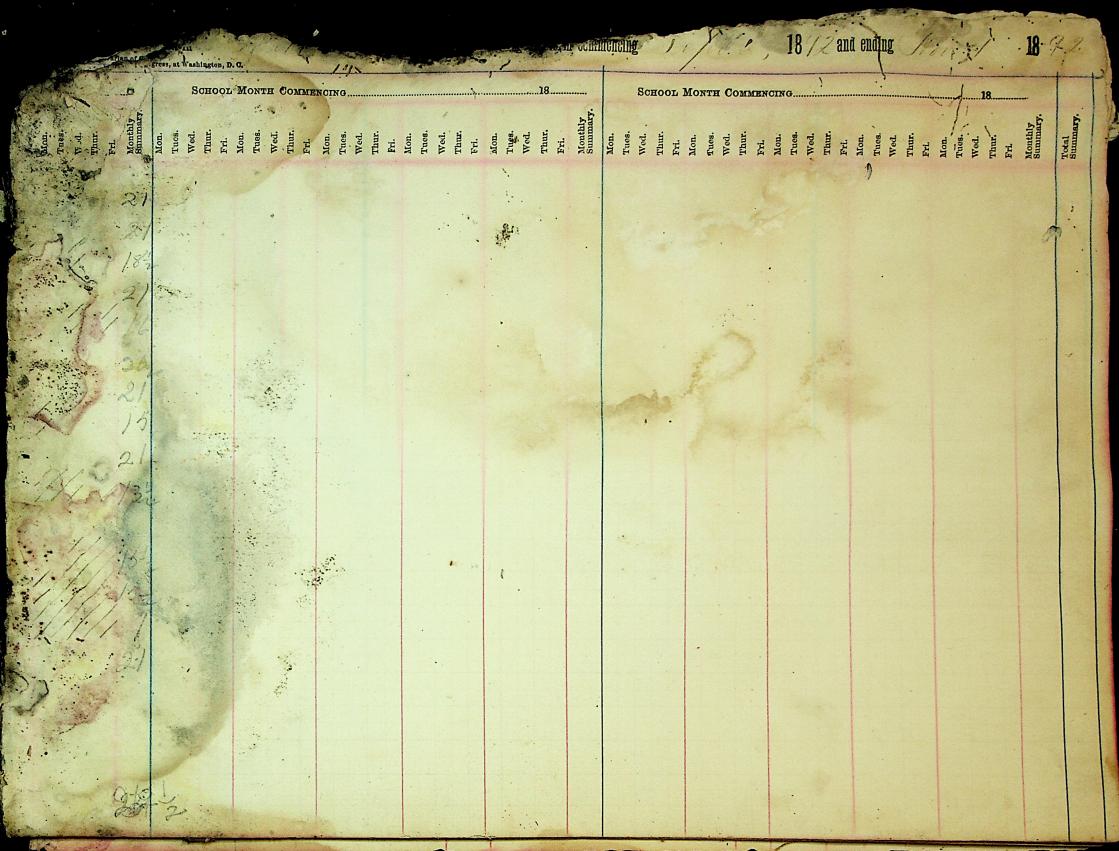


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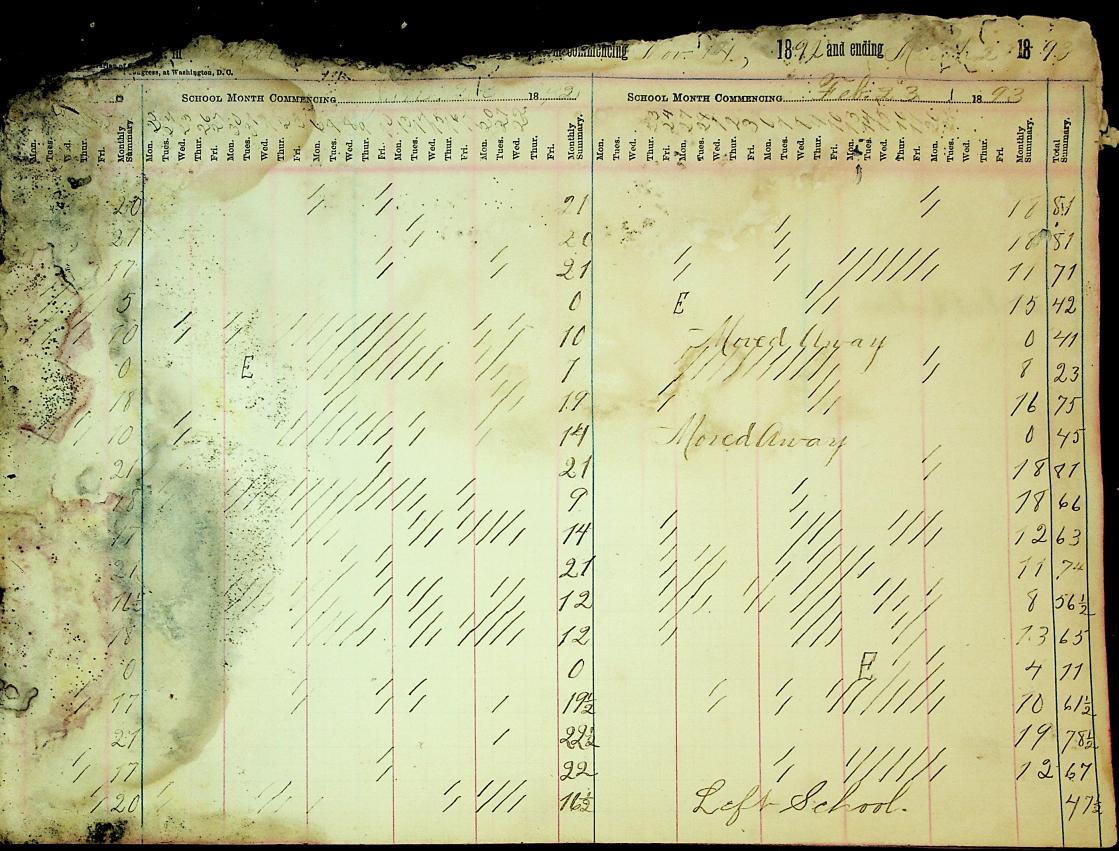
Register of the Attendance of Pupils in a Common School kept by NAMES OF PUPILS. Besiding in District No. Township No. 26 Range 108. 22 Onva Hartong 24 Gertrude Culvir 13

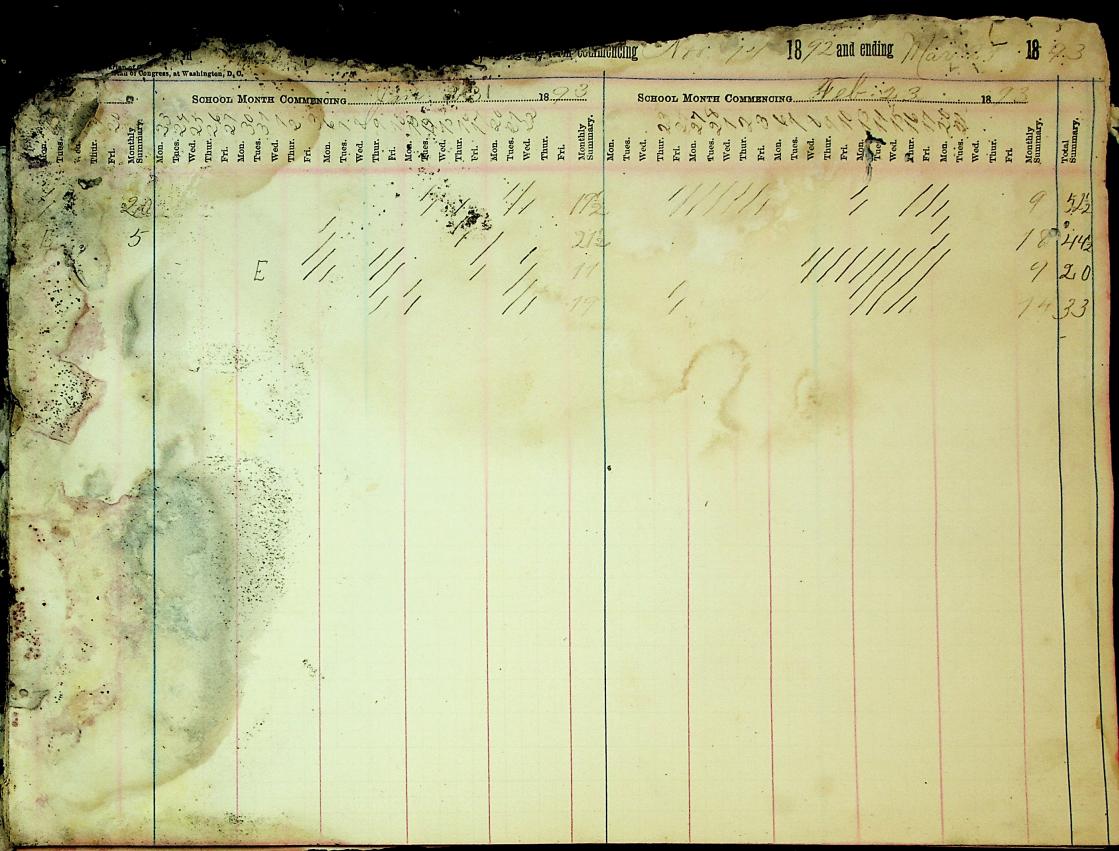
an we no Affellking II Lupus a Register of the Attendance of Pupils in a Common School kept by NAMES OF PUPILS. Residing in District No. Township No. Range



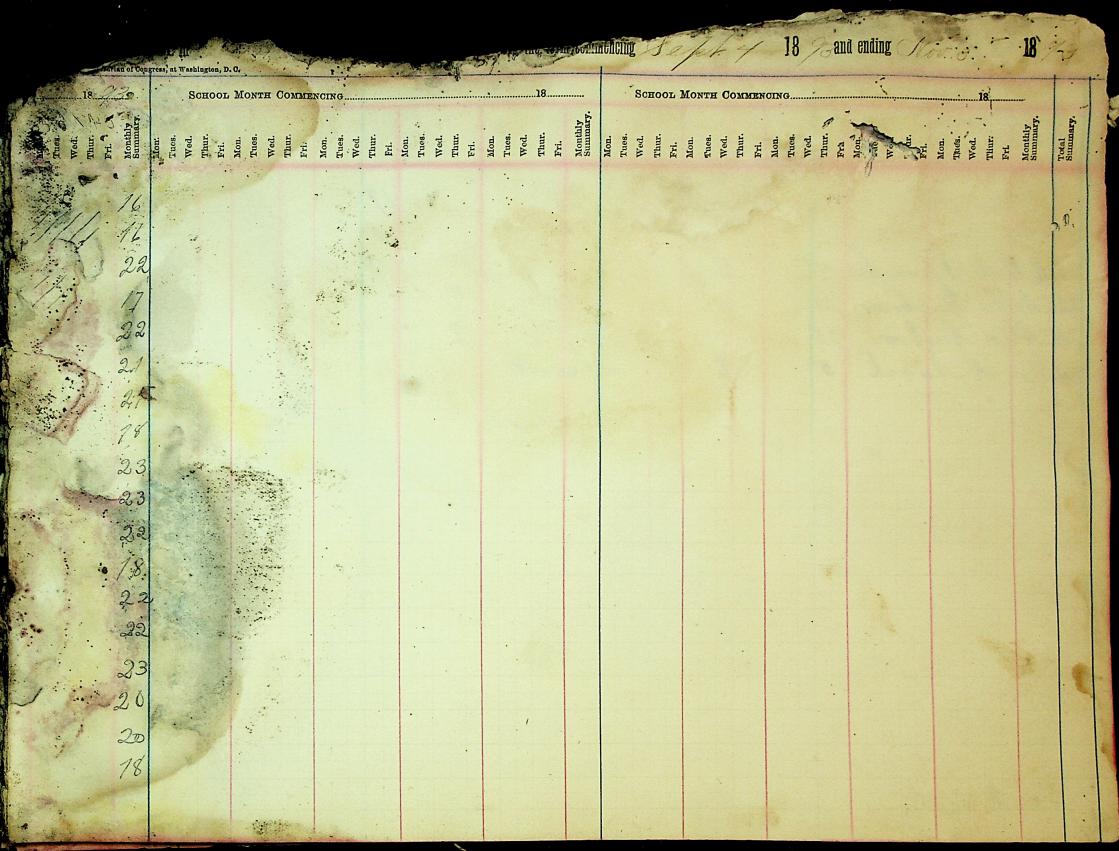


NAMES OF PUPILS. Residing in District No. Township No. 32 L. Range h Odward Spangler. ;; 2. Thos. Sampeord. 11 3. Henry Spangler 11 4. Mortimer Culver 10 5. Lester Mangun. 10 & Let School. 6. John Hartong. 9 7. Gry Culon E 1. Odward Sangunt 7. Kay Spangler 8 10. Thomas Kay. 6 1. Alice Enlver. 14 12. Kellie Jurdner 196 12 Gertrad Color 14 14 Alma bulier. 12 15 Ova Harlory. 6. 16 Sacia Spangler. 17 7. Ernest Harthen 16. Veorge Spander Asa Culver!





Register of the Attendance of Enpils in a Common School kept by NAMES OF PUPILS. 222222222211231123113113113 Residing in District No. Township No. 36 Range 1. Edward Spangler 12 2 Thomas Sampson 12 3 Mortimer lendver 11 4 Lloyd Gaylord 8 gry lentrer 6 Ray Spangler 9 7 John Hartong 10 8 Thomas Reay 7 9 Margerite Lepport 10 (Pearl Yaylord 11 Alma Culver 12 12 Henry Wagel 13 Orva Hartong 14 Hallie Sampson 15 15 Wellie Gardner 13 Edward Gardner 5 Albert Leoppart 5 18 Ruth Pierce



"Text Books should be selected with great care, and adopte only that a lew to meir permanent use in the School."

TITLES OF BOOKS.

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NAMES OF THE AUTHOR

When Adopted,

REMARKS.

School Register,

Recitation Register,

Speller,

First Reader,

Second Reader,

Third Reader,

Fourth Reader,

Fifth Reader,

Elocution,

Penmanship,

English Grammar,

Mental Arithmetic,

Practical Arithmetic,

Higher Arithmetic,

United States History,

Physiology,

Natural Philosophy,

Algebra,

Physical Geography,

Geog.

Geog.

Geog.



Explanation of Annual Register.

The forms for the Annual Register of Scholars belonging to the School, given on a number of pages next following, are so plain and clear as to need scarcely any remark of explanation. It is intended that the names of Scholars be enrolled in the Annual Register but once each year however often they may be enrolled in the Daily Register.

The column headed "star (*) column" is designed simply as a convenient place for checking the names of those Scholars who have been enrolled in some other Annual Register belonging to another school in the district, in order that they may be distinguished from those who have been enrolled *only once* during the same school year in the same district.

The "star column" is of great importance to the clerks of School Boards where several Schools are under their own control. They should see to it therefore that this Annual Register is properly kept, and that the checks in the "star column" are properly made. By comparing the Registers belonging to the different Schools in the district, it will be easy to discover whether each teacher has done his or her duty in this respect.

The district clerk, in making his report at the close of the school year, of the number of Scholars enrolled in his district during the year, has only to count the names in each Register who have no "*" opposite, and the total will be his Report of Enrollment as required by law.

The in the Hilliamps of Landon Munual Register of Latents and Ending For the School Year Commencing Date of Entering School.

Month. Day. Year. RESIDENCE. NAMES OF PARENTS AND GUARDIANS. MES OF PUPILS ENROLLED: Month. Day. Year. No. Name of Street.

1

Month.

C. YRIGHT RECURS

Date of Leaving School.

For the School Year Commencing and Ending RESIDENCE. . NAMES OF PARENTS NAMES OF PUPILS ENROLLED. AND GUARDIANS. Name of Street.

Annual Register of Parents and Scholars. and Ending For the School Year & mmencing NAMES OF PUPILS ENROLLED. Date of Leaving School. NAMES OF PARENTS.
AND GUARDIANS. RESIDENCE. Date of Entering School: Month. Day Year. No. Month. Day. Year. Name of Street.

For the School Year Commencing

NAMES OF PARENTS
AND GUARDIANS.

18

and Ending

Date of Leaving School. Month. Day. Year. Month. Day. Year.

NAMES OF PUPILS ENROLLED.

RESIDENCE.

No.

Name of Street.

For the School	Year & mmencing		18 and Ending			18 cortugir mont	D.
NAMES OF PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.	NAMES OF PUPILS ENROLLED.	No.	RESIDENCE. Name of Street.	Age.	Date of Entering School. Month. Day. Year.	Date of Leaving School: Month. Day, Year.	
			Name of Bureau				

C. C.	For the School Ye	ear Commencing		18 and Ending		18	TRIGHT SECURES.
	NAMES OF PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.	NAMES OF PUPILS ENROLLED.	No.	RESIDENCE. Name of Street.	Entering School. Day. Year.	Date of Leavi	
							20(

For the School Year amencing

NAMES OF PARENTS' AND GUARDIANS.

and Ending

Date of Leaving School. Date of Entering School. Month. Day. Year. Month.

NAMES OF PUPILS ENROLLED.

RESIDENCE.

No.

Name of Street.

3.

FYRIGHT ENCORED

and Ending For the School Year Commencing RESIDENCE. NAMES OF PUPILS ENROLLED. NAMES OF PARENTS AND GUARDIANS. Name of Street. Month. Day. Year.

Month. Day, Ye

No.

and Ending

Month.

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Annual Register of Parents and Scholars.

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